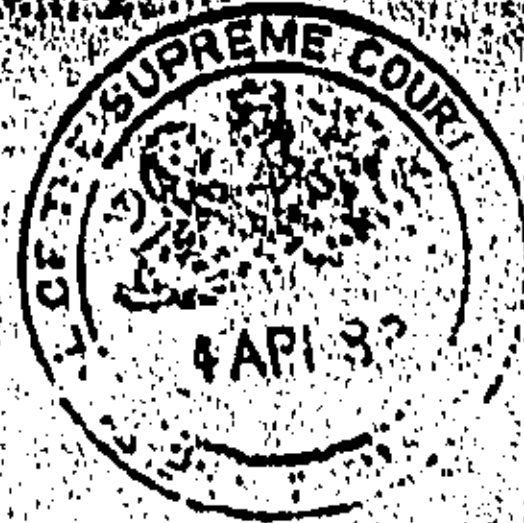


The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 367.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.



For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PEARLS SOAP.

FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

GOSNELL'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

DR. PIERREPONT'S NEW TOOTH

BRUSHES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAZORS.

THE NEW WIRE HAIR BRUSHES.

DRESSING AND TRAVELLING CASES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$333,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,852.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., Chairman.
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINKVOS, Esq., Wm. MEYERIN, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have
this day been REMOVED to the 1st Floor
of 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, above Acher's
Furniture Store.

DENNYS & MOSSOP.

Solicitors and Notaries Public.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [246]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are the Agents of the
American BARK "JOHN WORSTER,"
and NO ADVANCES on account of the above
Vessel to the Master or Crew will be recognized
unless they are made with the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [244]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
SITUATE AT VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW,
the 4th of April, 1883.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES, acting under instruc-
tions from the MORTGAGEE, will sell on
the Premises by Public Auction, the following
VALUABLE PIECES OF GROUND Situate
at Victoria, Hongkong.

TO-MORROW,

the 4th of April, at 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 40 feet 7 inches, South 8 feet
6 inches, East 37 feet 6 inches and West
60 feet 6 inches, on which piece of Ground
are erected the two Substantial HOUSES
or TENEMENTS known as Nos. 172
and 174, Wellington Street. Crown Rent
\$12.00. The said Lot is sold subject to a
right of way (to a height of 10 feet) to the
occupiers of the neighbouring Houses on
Inland Lot No. 8, through over and upon a
Lane or passage of 8 feet 6 inches broad
running along the whole of Western
boundary of the said Lot.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 8 inches, South 4 feet
9 inches, East 50 feet 9 inches, and
West 27 feet 6 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 170, Wellington Street.
Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 9 inches, South 14 feet
9 inches, East 50 feet 5 inches and
West 50 feet 9 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 169, Wellington Street.
Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 4.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 6 inches, South 14 feet
10 inches, East 49 feet 1 inch and West
50 feet 5 inches, on which is erected the
HOUSE No. 166, Wellington Street. Crown
Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 5.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 15 feet, South 15 feet, East
48 feet 10 inches, and West 49 feet 1 inch,
on which is erected the HOUSE No. 164,
Wellington Street. Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 6.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 10 inches, South 14 feet
10 inches, East 48 feet 7 inches, and
West 48 feet 10 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 162, Wellington Street.
Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 7.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 10 inches, South 14 feet
10 inches, East 48 feet 3 inches and
West 48 feet 7 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 160, Wellington Street. Crown
Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 8.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 10 inches, South 14 feet
10 inches, East 48 feet 3 inches and
West 48 feet 7 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 158, Wellington Street.
Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 9.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 10 inches, South 14 feet
10 inches, East 48 feet 3 inches and
West 48 feet 7 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 156, Wellington Street. Crown
Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 10.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 10 inches, South 14 feet
10 inches, East 48 feet 3 inches and
West 48 feet 7 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 154, Wellington Street. Crown
Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 11.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 10 inches, South 14 feet
10 inches, East 48 feet 3 inches and
West 48 feet 7 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 152, Wellington Street. Crown
Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 12.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 15 feet, South 15 feet 1 inch,
East 46 feet 10 inches and West 47 feet 2
inches, on which is erected the HOUSE
No. 150, Wellington Street. Crown Rent
\$12.00.

Lot No. 13.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 15 feet 8 inches, South 23 feet
4 inches, East 46 feet 6 inches and
West 46 feet 10 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 148, Wellington Street. Crown
Rent \$12.00.

The whole of the above described Lots are
held for the residue of a term of 999 years
commencing the 26th day of June, 1883, and
will be sold subject to existing tenancies and
lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Supreme Court House,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [248]

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF
HONGKONG.

THE MARSHAL will in virtue of a decree of
the said Court sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,

the 7th April Next, at Noon,
The Ship "CHANDERNAGOR" of 682 Tons.
This Vessel, which has lately been thorough-
ly Repaired, has excellent accommodation for
First Class Passengers and her between
Deck is well fitted for Emigrants.

She will be sold with a full complement of
MASTS, CHAINS, SAILS, and STORES,
and in a Condition to put to sea at once.

The Auction will take place on board the
said Ship.

For a Inventory or for further Particulars
apply to the Undersigned at his Office.

J. DYER BALL,
Marshal,
of the Vice-Admiralty Court
of Hongkong.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1883. [240]

WANTED:
A SITUATION as CLERK, BOOK
KEEPER, or GENERAL ASSISTANT,
by a young man who has had ten years experience
in China and Japan. Speaks French, English,
German, Italian and Japanese. Moderate Sal-
ary required. First-class references.

Apply to
B. C. A. Office
care of Hongkong Telegraph Office
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [190]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Seebohm's Siberia in Asia.
Ledger's The Sun and its Planets.
Prof. Seeley's Natural Religion.
Froude's Short Studies, 4th vol.
Wilson's Chapters on Evolution.
Crane's Art and Taste.
Ruff's Guide to the Turf.
Famous Racing Men.
Mongredien's Wealth Creation.
Williams' Science in Short Chapters.
Turner's Studies in Russian Literature.
Hudson's Scamper through America.
History of the year 1882.
English Political History by Acland and
Ransome.
Bergh's Engineers' Guide.
Colyer's Pumps and Pumping Machinery.
Half Hours with the Stars.
Tuckerman's English Prose and Fiction.
Bills of Exchange Act, 1882.
MacLeod's Lectures on Banking.
Gilbert's Banking.
New Music!
New Fancy Goods!
JUVENILE BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS FOR CABINETS ONLY.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1883.

JUST RECEIVED.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

SHOES.

CHILDRENS' FROM \$0.35 PER PAIR.

LADIES' FROM \$1.00 PER PAIR.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883. [379]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.
ARE SHOWING.

WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING OUR STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS
WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FANCY CHECKED DRESS MATERIALS.....@ 15C. PER YARD USUAL PRICE 25C.
INVISIBLE CHECKED Do.....@ 15C. do. do. 25C.
POUPADOUR DELAINES Do.....@ 20C. do. do. 65C.
ROUGH & READY SERGES Do.....@ 20C. do. do. 30C.
CHECKED MOHAIRS Do.....@ 30C. do. do. 45C.
TERRA COTTA & OTHER STRIPED SATINETTES.....@ 50C. do. do. 75C.
FANCY VELVETEENS.....@ 35C. do. do. 50C.

ALSO.

LADIES SHOES@ \$1.25 PER PAIR do. \$2.50
LADIES SHOES@ \$1.50 do. \$2.50
LADIES SHOES@ \$1.75 do. \$2.82.

N.B.—JUST OPENED A CASE OF ATKINSON'S SCENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1883. [249]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY from This Date, all the BOOKS in this "STORE" including
those which may arrive during the month, will be disposed of at Published Prices, Charging
Extra only the actual expenses incurred, such as freight, insurance, &c., at current rate of
exchange.

To avoid confusion, all the BOOKS selected shall not be delivered but forwarded together
with a Memo of cost which if not approved, the BOOKS may be returned.

Also.

"KAISAR-I-HIND" CIGARETTES are now offered at 80 Cents per 100 in Handsome
Crystallized Tin Boxes, for the above period only.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

S. MEYERS,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [248]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH
HEINRICH HOHNKE to sign our
Firm from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [201]

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
DURING my absence Mr. STEWART
MUNN McLEISH will sign my Name
Per Procuration.

Wm. CRUICKSHANK.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1883. [133]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co. CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS\$25 per Case
PINTS\$25 per Case
Apply to
MEYERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [8]

To be Let.

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS)
in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas
and Water laid on; and immediate possession
can be had.

For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

TO LET.

NO. 4 OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Recently occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [7]

FOR SALE CHEAP.
SEVERAL GOOD PONIES, suitable for
Hacks, Carriage Ponies or Jumpers.
Apply to
J. FRASER SMITH,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [10]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

ON
TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1883.

"THE OFFICERS OF 'THE BUFFS'"
ASSISTED BY
LADY AMATEURS
WILL PLAY
CHARLES SMITH CHELTENAM'S
COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED
"A LESSON IN LOVE."

ORLANDO MIDDLEMARK.....Mr. B. HOLME.
CAPT. FREEMAN.....Capt. NEWNHAM DAVIS.
HARDLEBROOK.....Mr. H. SOMERSET.
MRS. SUTHERLAND.....Mrs. BERNARD.
MISS LESLIE.....Mrs. WOODHURST.
MISS ANASTASIA WINTER.....Mme. CHERVAU.
BERRY.....

The String Band of the Regiment will play
between the Acts.

The Proceeds of this Performance will be
Divided amongst the Local Charities.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Stalls and Dress Circle.....\$2.
Pit.....\$1.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH'S.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883. [228]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
Captain Felgate, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby re-
quested to send in their Bills of Lading to the
Undersigned for Countersignature and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yoko-
hama, unless notice to the contrary be given
before NOON, TO-DAY.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th
instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883. [250]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain F. E. Flack, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are
hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading
to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on
board after the 4th April, will be landed and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no
Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that any
claims must be made immediately, as none will
be entertained after the 12th April.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March 1883. [242]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF TOKIO,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama and Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the
13th April, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers
and Freight for Japan, Honolulu, the United
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to Honolulu, San Francisco, and Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland
Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara,
and to ports in Mexico, Central and South
America, by the Company's and connecting
Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be
made from Return Fare; if re-embarking after
one year, no allowance will be made.

Passage Orders, available for one year, will be
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
on the 12th April. Parcel Packages will be
received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all
Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in
Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passages and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 10A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

P. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1883. [1]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

FRAISSINET & Co.

INDIA AND CHINA LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Splendid New 100 A1 Steamship

the sun rose and before the clouds had hidden its summit, we came abreast of the Island of Malakal, and later on passed close to the islands of Kuku and Tigabu. On the latter we saw two native boats whose owners were probably in search of turtle eggs, which the chief engineer informed us abounded there, he having collected as many as 700 in one evening when his ship had been obliged to anchor off the island. Spiceland was then passed and lately the Cay, or rocky shoal called Sandakan, which would have been our capital shipper much had we not sighted it 'ere night-fall.

It was very early next morning when we saw the bluff cliffs of Bahalla, a beautifully wooded island which looks as if at one time it had been joined to the mainland; it is a valuable acquisition to the Company, I believe, on account of its edible birds nest caves. Passing the island we found ourselves fairly inside Sandakan Harbour. I spell the latter word with a capital for it certainly is a splendid anchorage. All the natives of the world might find accommodation in its 15 miles length and to miles breadth. We soon found ourselves alongside the landing stage, and after walking along about one hundred yards of gimbatan on terra firma, either side of the gimbatan, or gimbatans, for there were several leading off from the main one on which we had landed, were small booths or shops chiefly tenanted by the ever venturesome Chinese who for the smallest profit would retail a single tin of Huntley and Palmers' biscuits and be happy until he had collected sufficient for a higher flight. Eupura, or the beautiful city, for such is the name given to the fast growing town in Sandakan Bay, spreads over about 1000 acres of undulating ground bordering the sea. This estimate does not, of course, include the district where Mr. Collinson, the Commissioner of Lands, has quite a little Colony of his own, nor the environs in which Mr. Pryer, the Resident, has thoughtfully fixed his abode—thoughtfully because he not only gains a quiet retreat for himself for the present, but sets a healthy example to others for the future. Settlers, and indeed many in general, are very like sheep and are given to huddling together in a way conducive neither to their comfort nor that of their fellows, and the sooner the example of Mr. Pryer and Mr. Collinson is followed, the better it will be for Eupura and its inhabitants.

At one extremity of Eupura proper one sees a row of buildings, which turn out to be the Treasury, Police Station and Courts of Justice; plain airy wooden buildings roofed and walled with the usual *kadjan* and *atapa*, the new and old leaves of the palm-like *nepenthes*. Justice is administered by a Magistrate, the doctor of the settlement, who can sentence up to 6 months, all important cases being referred to the Resident. In a murder case which was tried just before I arrived, the jury consisted of 3 Europeans only, while 5 Sulus and 4 Chinese made up the required 12. Justice is very often all the justice when administered according to common sense and not with too great a regard for technicalities and legal quibbles, and I was not surprised to hear that the Doctor gave universal satisfaction in Court though it certainly seemed to my narrow English eyes that a preliminary argument at luncheon between the Magistrate who was going to try and the gentleman who was going to defend a case, in which the Magistrate expressed a very strong opinion against the accused, was somewhat injudicious if not injudicial.

In the centre of the Colony, or thereabouts, is the Rest House, a Hotel and Store in one, run by a Dutchman. Here, most of the bachelors and single men, a convenience which saves them the heavy expense of keeping a cool and yet does not deprive them, as far as I could see, of that privilege of grubbing which is so dear to an Englishman. Government House is more pretentious than that at Kudat, which is only natural, Sandakan being the larger and more important place. It stands on rising ground and commands a view of the lovely bay and the Island of Pulo Obi which is the property of Mr. Pryer, having been presented to him by the company, as a small mark of their appreciation of services which are difficult to adequately recompense.

Few men have ever attained so firm a hold on the minds of natives as has the Resident. If a Sulu, or Chinese, or a native has any difficulty, small or great, he immediately repairs to Mr. Pryer and accepts his dictum. Again and again as I walked with the worthy Resident we were stopped by some insignificant and not always too cleanly supplicant and I was much struck by the evident faith each had, that justice would be done him, and also by the cheery good humour with which his signior was invariably listened to by the already overworked officer. A short time ago Mr. Pryer had been going to England, but he had expressed his wish to do so than a memorial was sent up to request him to put off his departure for a few years, which was rather hard on a man who has spent so long a time without seeing his mother country, but it showed the firm conviction in the minds of all that he was the mainstay of the Colony and a prop which could ill be spared even for a few months.

As to the number of inhabitants in Eupura, I really cannot vouch for my correctness, but I should say that in the town alone there are quite 3000 Chinese and Sulus and that in the whole Bay of Sandakan there are about 40,000. As for Europeans there are about 30 in the Bay, also a few Eurasians. The Police must not be left unnoticed for they are capital fellows and have more than once done good service. They are 65 in number and mostly Sumatras from the north-east Coast of Africa, opposite the Sulu Islands, and are of blue and white these guardians of the peace are to be found in every direction. Certainly, no New Colony has ever started under circumstances of such perfect security, and though much has been said in England as to the weakness of the Government in not punishing the murderers of Mr. Witte, there was not the least ground for the assertion, Mr. Witte having been killed not in North Borneo territory at all, but in that of the Dutch which was the only one in which the Dutch were entitled to exercise jurisdiction. Mr. Witte, I learn, had travelled all over Northern Borneo and had everywhere been received with kindness.

A few words gleaned from official reports as to the extent of territory and amount of land sold will not be without interest to some of my readers. The country ceded by agreements with the Sultans of Sulu and Brunei comprises the whole Northern portion of the island and extends from the River Kunan, near the British Colony of Labuan on the West Coast, to the River Sibuku, the Dutch boundary on the East, an area of some 30,000 miles of rich virgin soil with valuable natural products of camphor, rattan, gutta percha and sago, and affording grounds for the assumption that there is much hidden mineral wealth. Of this territory naturally there has not been as yet any great area opened up, Sandakan, Sulu, and Kudat being the centres from which efforts have been made, though there are residences in many other places. At Sulu, I hear, 2000 acres have been bought up and that tobacco will be planted. At Kudat, I do not remember seeing any clearing except those for building purposes, as my stay was so short that I am not able to speak with any certainty, but of the Sandakan district, I am able to speak more freely.

No less than 37,000 acres have been sold, chiefly for planting purposes, and to show the high opinion of those who have settled in Eupura, of its coming property, I may add that town lots 33 by 66 feet which had an upset price of \$16 have been fetching in some cases as much as 150 and 200 dollars. If anyone wishes to buy land in Sandakan he should lose no time in writing to the Commissioner of Lands, for very shortly none will be procurable, so great is the run on this district, whose advantages are so obvious. First and foremost the soil of the district, and that found on the rivers, no less than 17 of which run into the bay, is excellent for the growth of tobacco, sugar cane, cocoa, pepper and indeed all tropical products, the land has merely to be cleared, and then planting can be commenced at once. The soil is so rich that many years would elapse before artificial manuring would be necessary and even should this supposition be found to be erroneous, the proximity of the guano found in the edible birds nest caves which are being discovered right and left, no less than three discoveries being reported during my short stay, would render the process far less expensive than in other colonies where guano has to be imported. Secondly, when by reason of the facilities offered by the many large and deep rivers the planter has shipped his produce down to Eupura with comparative no expense, he will find that he is able to reship it either to Hongkong or to Singapore, neither of which ports are more than 5 days' run from thence, and it is also probable that the Australian steamers will call at this town, the deviation from their regular course, being so small as to cause a delay of five hours. Labour is at present somewhat difficult to procure but is every day becoming less so, as each vessel is bringing in large numbers of coolies and the Sulus are offering themselves in such large numbers as to make us think that they greatly prefer Bornean rule to that of their Sultan. Thirty three cents per day is the sum paid to free-fellers at the present moment, but this will probably be shortly reduced, and even if it is not it will still bear more than a favourable comparison with the hire money paid in other colonies, notably Australia, where I have heard of estates being successfully opened up with labour costing £1 per week. The coast trade is, I hear, to be shortly considerably increased by the boats of a new company to be named the Borneo Steamship Coy. and Eupura will become the depot for the great Sulu Archipelago, which she is to some small extent already, many native Paros bringing their cargoes thither. Lastly Eupura and indeed all North Borneo planters have great opportunities of profiting by the misfortune of those of Ceylon. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the North Borneo planter has many a pitfall clearly marked out before him into which his brothers of Ceylon blindly fell from want of experience.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

It is a relief from apprehension on the part of the friends of a bi-metallic currency, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, to learn from so reliable a source as Senator Belford of Colorado that there will be no legislation either by this or the next Congress on the silver question. None is needed. The legislation authorizing the coinage of silver dollars to an extent not exceeding \$2,500,000 a month, supplemented by the Act for the issuance of silver certificates, is all that is wanted. As the greatest producer of silver in the world, the United States is the last country that should take legal steps to discount or neglect any lawful means of enhancing its value. It is singularly inconsistent in any protectionist to argue in favor of a tariff of protection upon foreign products of iron, steel and wool in favor of the same products of our own country, and yet declare for an ostracism of the silver dollar, which would be equivalent to a high tax on every silver mine in the country. The argument credited to the New York Chamber of Commerce, "that the coinage of silver dollars offers a great temptation to pay the obligations of the United States in money of inferior value," is not well taken. The silver dollar was as lawful and as equal a dollar when those obligations were created as it is now. The only difference is that the dollar of that time did not contain as many grains of silver as the present dollar. Moreover, that question is now well settled. All old obligations are made payable in gold coin—a concession by Congress to the holders of our securities which they had no fair reason to ask.

Another argument in favor of mono-metalism from the same source is that when the balance of trade may chance to turn against us, the coinage and storage of silver dollars will tend to force gold to a premium, disorganize the currency, decrease the value of real estate and every form of investment. In the first place, there is no prospect that the balance of trade is going to turn again us to the extent of a serious drain upon the more than \$600,000,000 of gold coin and bullion now in the country. Our exports of domestic produce last year were not so large as the year before, because our crops were not so good, but they still remain slightly in excess of our imports, and the excess will increase with the sure and steady development of our agricultural resources, to which there is no limit. There will be no such revision of the protective policy as is at all likely to very much increase manufactured imports. We shall, then, in all probability, continue to draw gold steadily into the country to make good our customers' balances and to satisfy European customers. This, at any rate, is the present outlook. Our gold then must constantly accumulate, in a higher ratio than our silver. It has so accumulated—not in the Treasury, but in the banks and private hands—for the last four years. We are credited with more gold to-day than any other nation in the world, but we have not in the Treasury and in circulation half as much silver as France.

The fact that the additional coinage of 30,000,000 silver dollars a year goes for the greater part into the Treasury and sub-treasuries may imply, as the New York Chamber of Commerce fears, "a tendency to make the Treasury balance mono-metallic and exclusively silver," without serious cause of apprehension, for so long as we retain the balance of trade our stock of gold must accumulate. The use of gold and silver certificates must inevitably drive both gold and silver measurably out of circulation; but gold will be used in the payment of small bills and for "change," while the former will not. For these purposes silver is now everywhere the popular coin. It is urged that, "if other European Governments follow Germany in a mono-metallic and gold standard, silver must fall," etc. This is hardly worth a reply. There is no sign that any other European Power but England and Germany will do any such thing. The signs, on the contrary, are that Germany will recede and adopt with France the bi-metallic standard. The next step will be to let the silver dollar fall to its true value, which will save them from sudden and serious depreciation as are our iron mines, the more so as bi-metallicism has been the constant policy of the Government ever since it came into existence.

"THAMES STREET, INDUSTRIAL," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, etc., published at 6d. may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in 1883. Write to JOHN COOPER & CO., London—(Advs.)

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY."
Captain Rementeria, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1883. [252]

TO LET.
A SMALL GODOWN,
WATER FRONTAGE.
Apply to
MORE & SEIMUND,
Praya Central.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1883. [253]

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE HOUSES
IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, by Order of the MORTGAGEE, on
SATURDAY,
the 14th day of April, 1883, on the Premises, at THREE P.M.:—

1. The HOUSE No. 77, in Queen's Road Central measuring North and South 15 feet, East and West 27 feet. Yearly Crown Rent £1.10.8, for 999 years from the 4th December, 1857. Registered as INLAND LOT No. 531.
2. The HOUSE No. 79, in Queen's Road Central measuring North and South 14 feet, East and West 27 feet. Yearly Crown Rent £1.7.7 for 999 years from 4th December, 1857. Registered as INLAND LOT No. 530.
For Particulars and Conditions, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1883. [254]

HONGKONG RACES, 1883.
NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.
A COMPLETE REPORT
THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF
1883, IN PAMPHLET FORM.
REPRINTED FROM
THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
As only a limited number has been printed, orders should be sent without delay to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
No. 7, Peddar's Hill
Hongkong, 5th March, 1883.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.
SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATORIO DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

INTIMATION.
SIGNOR GIUSEPPE PENATI, certified Professor of Music of the REGGIO CONSERVATORIO DI MILANO, and Resident in Hongkong for over 7 years, gives lessons in Music, Piano, Harmony and Singing. Signor Penati is open for engagements as Pianist at Private Dancing Parties. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—No. 8, PEEL STREET.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [185]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as univalued by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee to keep any length of time in any climate.
FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [193]

F. D. GUEDES.
WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET.
HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [166]

J. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [15]

C. L. THEVENIN
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
HAS FOR SALE
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES
AT MODERATE PRICES.
A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY, ASSORTED LIQUEURS of the best quality, BOTTLED BY FRENCH FARMERS, FINEST FRENCH CHERRY, VERY FINE FRENCH PEPPERMINT, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [16]

THE HONGKONG NAUTICAL POCKET BOOK.
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CALL FLAGS AND SIGNALS.
—KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [559]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.
BEACONFIELD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Volkmann and Sohn's CELEBRATED JESSA GLASS, MARINE GLASS, and SWISS GLASS.
No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [147]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Dinner at One o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock.
This "HOTEL" is centrally situated, and within easy distance of the principal landing places.
J. COOK, Proprietor.
[493]

GUEDES & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUIAR STREET.
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH.
ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.
SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.
Bookbinding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1882. [6]

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, PUTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN
(LATE OF T. M. LAWSON'S, CALCUTTA)
TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.
N.B.—Note the address.
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, Puttinger Street.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1883. [234]

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—KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [559]

KELLY & WALSH
THE HONGKONG NAUTICAL POCKET BOOK.
CONTAINING
CANTON TIDE TABLES,
PEAK AND INTERNATIONAL CODE SIGNALS,
LIST OF LIGHTS, BUOYS AND BEACONS ON THE COAST OF CHINA, ETC., ETC.
FOR 1883.
—FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
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MAIL SUPPLEMENT. The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 367.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

DEATHS.

On the 28th March, on board the steamship *Prism*, near Suva, W. E. H. DUNN, of Hongkong.

At the Sailors' Home, West Point, at 5 A.M., on the morning of the 29th March, the beloved wife of J. R. WHITE, aged 36 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1883.

AMIDST the roar of cannon and welcomed by a vast concourse of residents of all nationalities, Sir GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, G.C.M.G., the new Governor of Hongkong, landed at Murray Wharf this forenoon, (March 30th) and later in the day appeared at the Council Chamber where, in the presence of the official and unofficial members of our legislative assembly, he took the usual oaths and assumed the responsibilities of his high office. His Excellency has come amongst us no novice in the art of colonial administration, but a thoroughly seasoned diplomatist, with a record of services extending over and embracing a period of nearly thirty years, spent in Her Majesty's dominions in various parts of the world. There used to be an old saying which was accepted as gospel truth in the navy, to the effect that one volunteer was worth half a dozen pressed men. If there were actually any grounds for this there was unquestionably a general belief, Sir GEORGE BOWEN should enter on his governorship with many advantages over his predecessors. His Excellency, we were informed months prior to his appointment, had specially requested to be permitted to exchange positions with Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, so that he comes to Hongkong at his own urgent request, and is therefore a volunteer for services which we have every reason to believe he has made a special study. In spite of all the soft sawder we have heard lately from embryo politicians and verbose rhetoricians about the easy task waiting the new Governor, owing to the marvellous achievements of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON's "able men" who have administered the government during the past twelve months, His Excellency will find plenty room for his experience, ability, and energies in rectifying glaring mistakes, introducing important measures of much needed reform, and in placing the government machine generally in thorough working order. His Excellency has no doubt received special instructions from the Secretary of State as to his general policy in the leading questions affecting the colony's best interests; in all other matters the native good sense and thoroughly practical character, which are said to especially distinguish Sir GEORGE BOWEN, allied to his vast experience and independent self-reliance, may be safely left to find adequate remedies for all our necessities.

We will not presume to offer His Excellency advice or counsel as to his policy in governing Hongkong and its dependencies. Our clever contemporaries have far greater pretensions in this particular line than we can ever hope to attain, thanks to Mr. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON and his able friends who have been administering the affairs of the Colony with such self denial, skill and address during the past year. It may, however, be safely assumed that Sir GEORGE BOWEN was so well posted up in Hongkong affairs before he left London that he will manage to get along with a fair amount of success without the advice or assistance of the able men referred to above. It is to be hoped that the new Governor will manage to steer clear of the centralisation policy which made his predecessor unpopular with the heads of the government departments. When Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY assumed the reins of power in Hongkong he found himself in the midst of what may be termed a departmental anarchy. The chief of each of the public departments was, in his own small way an absolute monarch, who ruled according to his own sweet will, and against whose fiat there was no appeal. This was the legacy left by easy going Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY. Governor HENNESSY lost no time in bringing the reign of these petty autocrats to an abrupt termination, and inaugurating a system of centralisation, by personally conducting a constant supervision over the whole of the government departments, earned for himself the spiteful hatred of many of his ambitious subordinates, and the reputation of being the greatest tyrant and the most unpopular administrator Hongkong had ever seen. Whether Governor HENNESSY deserved all the harsh things that were said about him by these disappointed gentlemen, is open to doubt; but it is positively certain that with the general body of government servants and with the general public His Excellency was esteemed and appreciated far beyond any of his predecessors. Although we should regret to see Sir GEORGE BOWEN follow exactly in the footsteps of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY in his policy towards the various public departments, we should still be more sorry to see the old autocratic system re-established. Many of these departments require constant supervision, to prevent those glaring irregularities which have so frequently disgraced our past history. From information received from various reliable sources, we are strongly inclined to believe that Sir GEORGE BOWEN will be something more than the mere piece of ornamental machinery which

is, in some quarters, supposed to represent the model modern ruler of a Crown Colony.

Our new Governor comes to us in the rather singular role of a peacemaker. Governor HENNESSY's radical reforms in our local Government have left many bitter recollections, and created heart-burnings and personal animosities which the lapse of time has not yet completely effaced. The extraordinary delusion which possessed Her Majesty's representative when he made the personal interests of a dominant caste of secondary importance when compared with the rights of the Crown and the well being of the Colony, was of too audacious a character either to be forgotten or forgiven so long as any relationship existed between Pope HENNESSY and Hongkong. With the advent of a new Governor the difficulties created by a too independent ruler will no doubt quickly be smoothed over—but the old order of things will never be restored, the local "ring" which in days gone by governed the island in their own interests is merely a reminiscence of the past. The commercial autocracy had a splendid innings, when they ruled Hongkong with almost absolute power, but these golden days could not possibly last for ever, and it was only in the ordinary course of events that such a glaring anomaly in a dependency of the Crown should cease to exist. It will be for Sir GEORGE BOWEN to keep pretensions of this class in their proper place. We have only room for one governor in Hongkong, and that one must be the representative of Her Majesty the Queen.

We heartily congratulate Governor BOWEN on his assumption of the duties and responsibilities of his exalted position. It is the duty of every independent newspaper to accord the government in its labors for the public weal a qualified support. The loyalty which has ever characterised the utterances of this journal in its relations with the local government, will be as freely given to Governor BOWEN as it was accorded to his predecessor. His Excellency has seen sufficient of the world to know that it will be quite out of his power to please everybody, and is doubtless prepared to find many of his public acts subjected to adverse criticism. It is a generally accepted fact that a certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man in the affairs of every day life, and the same principle is applicable to a political career. Any high officer who honestly and conscientiously performs his duties in a station of great power cannot avoid incurring enmity from some quarters, and likely enough Sir GEORGE BOWEN's administration will not prove a bed of roses. However, judging from the many observations of His Excellency at the Council Chamber this afternoon, and the outline he gave of his general policy, the inhabitants of Hongkong have good reason to hope for an era of progress and enlightened reform.

HONGKONG has lost another of her most prominent citizens; and we have had again brought to mind in startling fashion the solemn truth that

Passing through this life must die.
We are well within the mark in stating that no public servant of this Colony in the present decade will be more universally mourned and regretted by the entire community than Mr. FRANCIS SNOWDEN, Puisne Judge of Hongkong, who died at his residence, Cairne Road, at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Although he had been ailing for a considerable time past, and looked a mere wreck of the sturdy man he was only a few short years ago, it was generally believed and universally hoped that he would recover sufficiently from what was thought to be only a temporary indisposition, to be able to return to England to recruit his wasted strength. A little more than a fortnight ago Mr. SNOWDEN occupied his place in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, and conducted the proceedings with his customary legal acumen and with that kindly courtesy to everyone that came before him, which made him the most popular judge that ever sat on the Hongkong bench. He then appeared in fairly good health, but a few days afterwards, probably owing to over-work, a relapse set in which compelled him to take to his bed, from which it was feared he was never to leave again in life. Last week arrangements were definitely made for Mr. SNOWDEN to leave the Colony on sick leave, but the determination had been arrived at too late, and like many others who have waited and waited instead of leaving when dangerous symptoms made their first appearance, the learned judge, accomplished lawyer and scholar, and genial, courteous gentleman departed this life at the comparatively early age of fifty six years.

Mr. SNOWDEN was comparatively a young officer in the colonial service of the Crown. Educated at Rugby, and then at University College, Oxford, he graduated M.A. in 1854, and a few weeks afterwards was called to the English bar, and commenced to practise on the western circuit and at the Bristol, Bath and Salisbury borough sessions. After eight years' labors in this field, he was appointed counsel for the Treasury at the Salisbury sessions, and six years later a supernumerary revising barrister. He also acted as deputy county court judge. His first colonial appointment is dated 1871, in which year he came to the Straits Settlements as senior magistrate. In 1873 he was promoted to the position of senior puisne judge, and in the following March he came to Hongkong as the colleague of the veteran Sir JOHN SMITH. From the beginning of his connection with the colony, Mr. SNOWDEN made himself immensely popular with all classes

of society. To professional abilities of a high order he added an exemplary patience that was most unwavering-like, the graceful courtesy of a refined and educated gentleman and the still rarer qualities of a large heart overflowing with sympathy towards his less fortunate fellow-men. No more painstaking judge ever dispensed justice, and although he seldom erred on the side of leniency, excepting in dealing with debtors, he made very few noteworthy mistakes during his judicial career. In 1878 Mr. SNOWDEN acted as chief justice during Sir JOHN SMITH'S leave of absence, and when the dauntless octogenarian finally retired he again resumed that position until the arrival of Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO in 1881. Mr. SNOWDEN was strongly recommended by Governor HENNESSY for the vacant chief justice ship, but although the Secretary of State was fully convinced of the pulse judges merits and suitability for the post, the seniority claims of the present Chief Justice could not be set aside.

In social circles Mr. Justice SNOWDEN was deservedly popular with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. From the petty squabbles so indissolubly associated with colonial life, and which convert every small settlement into a series of opposition camps for petty intrigues, scandal, and back-biting, as well as from the political quarrels which disturbed Hongkong during Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's stormy term of office, he kept himself rigidly apart. His policy was to make friends only, and he strictly adhered to the last. Of Mr. SNOWDEN it can be truthfully said—what few public men can claim—that he lived in peace and honor and left none but friends behind him.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY MARSH, C.M.G., will retire from the heavy responsibilities of his high office in right royal style with all his blushing honors thick upon him. His Excellency has duly received the "hollow mockeries" in the shape of a deputation and an address, alluded to in these columns on the 24th instant, and we sincerely trust the honorable gentleman has been made perfectly happy by these somewhat unsatisfactory tokens of public appreciation and regard. That some manifestation would be made on the Administrator's retirement from a position in which, if he has not particularly distinguished himself, he has at least avoided Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's grave mistakes in interfering with local and personal interests, was a matter of certainty, and although custom has made the obsequious deputation and the stereotyped laudatory address somewhat stale, flat and unprofitable, this was probably the readiest and perhaps the most graceful method that could have been adopted to show the usual courtesy towards the retiring officer. We have frequently expressed the opinion that Mr. MARSH was a well meaning and thoroughly deserving official, and we as frankly stated that in our belief he was sadly overweighed in his onerous position as Administrator. It appeared to us from his conduct of public affairs that he was not made of that stern stuff which is requisite for all rulers over their fellows, and his habit of leaving too much to the discretion of departmental autocrats, such as Mr. J. M. PRICE, showed a weakness which could only lead to grave errors. However, although the present administration of our local affairs has been marked during the past year by many serious blunders—most of them we think attributable to the bitter feelings of animosity existing between certain high officers of the Government and Governor HENNESSY—we have little doubt that so far as Mr. MARSH is personally concerned, the effects of these impolitic measures will not prove permanently injurious to the best interests of the colony.

Public addresses are almost invariably taken as interesting fictions, and that presented to Mr. MARSH this forenoon, in the name of the inhabitants of Hongkong, was no exception to the general rule. The vigour displayed in every department of the honorable gentleman's government, the introduction of numerous measures of useful legislation, and the rapidity with which urgently required public works have been promoted and pushed forward, may possibly, as stated in the address, bear evidence of Mr. MARSH'S "eminent capacity for affairs," but these as well as "the equal administration of executive authority," whatever that may mean—dispensed by His Excellency without fear or favor and with a single minded regard to the public welfare, which has inspired all classes of the population with complete confidence in the firmness and justice of his rule, are mysteries which we do not pretend to understand. However, so long as all these wondrous things were comprehensible to the genius who concocted the address, and not offensive to Mr. MARSH himself, we can make ample allowance for the flights of fancy indulged in by our local champion compiler of meaningless verbosity; although we regret that his *pan* of fulsome praise did not stop within reasonable bounds.

It gives us much pleasure to heartily concur in the good wishes expressed towards Mr. MARSH as to his future career. We have no doubt whatever that in his capacity of Colonial Secretary he will prove invaluable to Sir GEORGE BOWEN, and do the Colony good service. It was currently rumoured some time ago, that Mr. MARSH shortly intended permanently retiring into private life. We hope this is not true, as the Colonial Government cannot afford to lose the assistance of such a thoroughly experienced officer. Indeed, although not impressed with his

administrative capacity, we should rejoice to hear that Her Majesty's Government had shown their appreciation of Mr. MARSH'S 35 years of faithful service by promotion to a higher appointment than his present one.

The steamship *Fokien*, flying the new mail flag of the British North Borneo Company—a very pretty flag, by the way, with the lion on the Union Jack and three stars on the pendant—left the harbour at half past four o'clock on the afternoon of March 30th, bound for Kudat and Sandakan. The *Fokien*, in addition to a fair amount of general cargo, carries some 330 passengers, which is the largest number of emigrants she has yet taken on one trip. Of these, a large party of men, women and children, numbering 97 in all, have gone specially to form a village or settlement in the immediate vicinity of the rising town of Kudat, the Company having granted them suitable tracts of land on most favorable terms. These emigrants are all Chinese, Christians connected with the Basil Mission, and have come from various agricultural villages a long way in the interior of the Kwangtung province. The whole of them, being practical farmers or agriculturalists, will be found most suitable settlers for the new country, and judging from reliable reports as to the nature of the soil in the Kudat district, and the advantages and facilities provided by the Company to further the interests of industrious emigrants, we feel certain that this small community of enterprising Chinese will quickly form a flourishing settlement.

The remainder of the *Fokien*'s living freight have selected Sandakan and its neighbourhood as their future abode, and as they are principally farmers, traders and artisans they will doubtless do well in that district. These are no contract laborers but free emigrants, every one paying his own passage money, and a finer looking batch of Chinese working men could not possibly have been selected.

Amongst the European passengers we notice the name of Mr. D. K. GIFFITHS, the well-known local photographic artist, who goes down to take views of the different parts of North Borneo. Mr. MORRISON, from Shanghai, a representative of the Sabah Land Farming Company, and Mr. TUCKER, late of the Chinese Imperial Service, who joins the Borneo Survey Department, are also on board the *Fokien*.

We hear rumours from sources that are usually reliable that a movement is now in progress in this Colony, under influential auspices, for the formation of a European Company to build houses in Kudat and Elopura. Such a venture if properly managed could scarcely fail to prove a financial success; however, as nothing definite has yet been resolved on it would be premature to go into details at present. It has also been stated that the steamship *Thales* will be the next vessel placed on the berth for North Borneo, which would appear to indicate that the increased traffic predicted by us months ago has become an accomplished fact. The new country with its many advantages to emigrants and settlers has only to become known to attract the class of people required to properly develop its natural resources. That British North Borneo has a great future before it must be apparent to all who have taken any interest in its progress up to date; that before many months are over it will be the centre of a great and gradually increasing general commerce, is the opinion of those whose practical experience of the country renders their judgment of paramount value, and in this opinion we are entirely coincide.

We have been favored with an account of some experiences of North Borneo written by Mr. R. GORDON WICKHAM, the correspondent of a well-known Rio de Janeiro journal, who has recently visited the settlement. As this sketch contains some valuable and interesting information relating to the interior of the country, besides many particulars which have not previously been published here, we hope to find room for it in our columns early next week.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. F. H. SLAHER has provisionally, and until further notice, assumed charge of the Belgian Consulate at this port.

PREPARATIONS for lifting the steamer *Cartier* are almost completed. The pumps and lifting gear will be fully fixed by Saturday, and by that time the tide will be favorable for raising the sunken steamer.

THE steam dredger for the Macao government which has been constructed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., has been tried and found to work most satisfactorily. The dredger is capable of raising 500 tons per day.

HIS Excellency the Governor has, in consequence of the illness which has resulted in the death of Mr. Justice Snowden, made the following provisional appointments:—Mr. James Russell to be acting puisne judge, Dr. F. Stewart to be acting colonial treasurer and registrar general, and Captain Thomson to be acting police magistrate.

We regret to have to chronicle the sad death of Captain Logemann of the German bark *Adels* which occurred this morning (March 31st), shortly before one o'clock, by his falling down his hatchway into the hold, and fracturing his skull. It appears that Captain Logemann, accompanied by his second officer, had gone down into the hold to examine the ballast, and was returning on deck, by the companion ladder, when his pipe fell from his mouth and in trying to catch it he overbalanced himself and fell backwards into the hold. A doctor came twenty feet. An inquest on the body was held at the Government Civil Hospital to-day at 1 o'clock, at which Dr. CLOTH stated that death must have been instantaneous.

COLONEL CRAWFORD, commandant of the Hongkong Volunteers, has appointed the following gentlemen to be non-commissioned officers of the corps:—Sergeant-Major and Battery Sergeant-Major: W. Aitchison; Sergeants—Messrs. A. K. Travers, D. E. Sassoon, and C. S. Goodwin; Corporals—Messrs. A. Woolley, S. J. Danby, H. W. Miles, and E. J. Obadaya.

A FIRE was discovered yesterday morning (March 29th) in the hold of the American bark *Tonalha Bourne*, lying at East Point. The Government Fire Brigade steam launch was in attendance from about 11.30 a.m. pumping water into the hold, and is still there, ready for any emergency. The fire is supposed to be close to the bottom of the hold, and will not be properly got at until nearly the whole of the cargo is discharged.

H.M.S. *Vigilant*, with Admiral Willes' and the Captains of all Her Majesty's ships in port on board, left the harbour this morning (March 28th) through the Lyceum Pass. The *Adulations* is out at Mils Bay for the purpose of trying out very interesting torpedo experiments, in addition to the usual target practice, and the Commander-in-Chief has gone out to direct operations. The *Vigilant* will probably return to her moorings this evening.

We are requested to state that at a Regular Convocation of the Catholic Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 1165, held at the Masonic Hall, on Friday last, March 23rd, the following principals and officers were installed for the ensuing year:—M.E.Z. M.E. Comp. J. C. Hughes; H. E. Comp. J. A. Mosley; J. E. Comp. W. K. Hughes; Scribe E. Comp. Alf. Woolley; Scribe N. Comp. L. C. Balfour; P. S. Comp. Erich George; 1st Assistant Comp. T. J. Rose and Assistant Comp. Ph. B. C. Ayres; Treasurer, Comp. E. George; Janitor, Comp. J. R. Grimble.

We are informed that an honorary member of the Hongkong Volunteers has presented a silver cup, value \$50, to be shot for early in May under the following conditions:—Only active members of the corps to be eligible, and these must have attended at least ten drills during the month of April, two points to be added to each competitor's score for every drill over the stipulated ten, at which he has been present. At least four competitors must fire or the cup will be withheld. Ranges and conditions to be settled by the officers. It has been decided that members of Nos. 1 and 2 squads will be permitted to fall into any drills during April, irrespective of the squads to which they belong.

It appears to us that there is a good deal of public money being wasted unnecessarily in widening Garden Road from the Horse Repository to St. Joseph's Chapel. So far as we can see, there is no necessity whatever for any such alterations as are being now carried out. Garden Road is already quite wide enough for all the traffic of the neighbourhood. We do not say that the road might not be greatly improved, and we at once admit that the alterations now in hand will be a great improvement, but we do say most emphatically that the money applied to a work which is not required, might with more advantage have been spent in effecting much needed alterations and repairs to thoroughfares in other parts of the colony. Mr. Price is no doubt an energetic Surveyor General, but he is also a most expensive one.

"THE Grand Old Buffs" will, we understand, hold an athletic meeting on the Racecourse on the course of a week or two. This is unquestionably a step in the right direction; a departure from the old fashioned and fossilised order of things, so closely identified with the colony's existence, that merits commendation, and may lead to beneficial results in various ways. We shall have an opportunity of discussing the programme of "The Buffs" sports at another time; in the meantime we are glad to see the first step taken towards the very laudable purpose of making the Racecourse, what it is in every respect suited to become, the public recreation ground of the colony. Government has apparently a great deal of money to spend on official "fads"; we shall shortly see whether any public funds will be forthcoming for the public benefit in transforming what is at present a useless and not particularly healthy marsh into a recreation ground worthy of Hongkong. What does "the honourable the Surveyor-General" think?

We are exceedingly sorry to have to chronicle the death of Mr. P. Blackston, of H.M.S. *Audacious*, who died this morning (March 31st) from the effects of the accident mentioned in our report yesterday. It appears that Mr. Blackston accompanied by Mr. W. T. Hocken, an assistant engineer on board the flag-ship, went ashore at Mils Bay on Thursday night on a shooting expedition, when by the accidental discharge of the gun carried by the last named gentleman, the wound was inflicted, which has caused the death of a fine young fellow, and as promising an officer as there is on the station. The wounded man was brought into Hongkong yesterday morning, and immediately conveyed to the Royal Naval Hospital, where everything that medical science could suggest was done to alleviate his sufferings. The wound was, however, of such a serious character, that the case was a hopeless one from the first. Mr. Blackston gradually sank, and as above stated, died this morning. A Coroner's inquest was opened at the Royal Naval Hospital this afternoon, and had not been concluded when we went to press. Doubtless it will be adjourned until the return of the *Audacious* to port.

The election of officers for the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery took place at headquarters last evening (March 29th), a large number of members being present. Before proceeding to vote, Colonel Crawford stated that at present the numerical strength of the corps was not sufficient to form more than one battery, so that it was only necessary to elect a major, a captain and two lieutenants. The ballot was then taken when it was found that Mr. H. J. H. Trapp had been elected major by an overwhelming majority, Mr. J. J. Francis captain, and Messrs. J. MacCallum and J. A. Mosley lieutenants. These several appointments appeared popular with the members of the corps, and we have no doubt that the selection will prove a judicious one, the whole of the officers elected having had considerable experience in volunteering, besides taking a lively interest in the attempt to infuse a martial spirit amongst our able bodied residents. After the election, the Commandant addressed a few words to the corps on the subject of their efficiency at drill, which he assured them was not nearly so satisfactory as it might be, and expressed a hope that the members would be regular in their attendance in order to make themselves as perfect as possible. During the summer arrangements would be made to have morning drills. On Saturday next, there would be firing exercise at Kowloon, commencing at 3 p.m., and as the government steam launch was at present under repair, the members would have to get over to the range the best way they could. On Good Friday falling this week, the Commandant's parade will take place this afternoon.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. E. H. Dunn, of the firm of Messrs. Dunn, Melbye & Co. of this colony, died at sea on board the steamship *Prism* when close to Suva on the 28th inst. Mr. Dunn was for many years a resident of Hongkong and was universally and deservedly esteemed. He left here a few weeks ago in such delicate health that it was feared by his friends he would never live to reach England. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Dunn and her two children.

THE Canton Amateur Theatrical Society will perform H. J. Byron's popular farcical comedy "Weak Woman," at the Concordia Theatre, Shamien, on the evening of Thursday next, the 5th inst. This amusing *maecoreau* which was originally produced at the Strand Theatre, London, some ten years ago, with Terry as *Capt. Ginger* and Harry Cox as *Tootal*, should prove a capital piece for amateurs, and we shall expect to see our Canton friends score a decided success.

WE (*Hinge News*) ventured to surmise some time since that the Chinese would speedily monopolize whatever Korean trade is worth having. Our conjecture is now abundantly corroborated, by a correspondent of the *Kobe Shimo*, who has recently written to that journal from Fusan, where he is residing. He states that there has been a lamentable falling off in the business of the port, the volume of trade—both export and import—having declined about 18,000 yen in a single week. This, however, may be principally owing to so few steamers having arrived there. It is also mentioned that the Chinese are flooding Seoul with goods, principally grey shirtings, and are selling at prices much under those asked by the Japanese. This they are enabled to do, because, as the *Shimo*'s informant alleges, the *Chifu* Merchants' Company are charging very low freights, and he anticipates as a natural sequence a great alteration in the business carried on in Korea by the Japanese. A significant sign of the times, it is the closing up of several agencies of wealthy Osaka firms.

A YACHT race for all craft to tons and under was sailed on Saturday afternoon, and produced a most interesting contest. The entries were the *Sunbeam*, *Sea Lark*, *Arrow* and *Marie*. A course was selected from abreast of the Coal Sheds, Kowloon, round the west end of Stonecutters Island, and finishing at a buoy close to the starting point. The weather was splendid for yachting, a strong breeze blowing, which afforded the competitors a fine opportunity of displaying both their sailing and sculling qualities. The start was made by the *Marie*, the four competitors getting under weigh in quick style and leaving the mark on even terms. The race throughout was close and exciting, the *Marie* eventually passing the winning buoy at 4.18, securing the prize by four minutes and a half from the *Arrow*, the latter beating the *Sunbeam* for second place by a few feet. The *Sea Lark* got home at 4.23. From the success which has attended the first attempt to popularise this healthy pastime under conditions arranged to suit altered circumstances, we feel assured that our yachting men—and their name is legion—will quickly come to the front to support future races.

SAYS the *Japan Mail* of the 17th ult.—We learn, on apparently trustworthy authority, that Sir T. Wade's return to Peking is no longer contemplated. His resignation has been tendered and it is said, definitely accepted. Rumour is of course busy about his successor, but as yet everything is in the region of conjecture. It is confidently stated that the embassy will be offered, in the first place, to Sir Julian Pauncefote, but we scarcely think that the latter will be willing to exchange the position of Permanent Under Secretary in London, with a salary of £2,300 a year, for the post of Minister at Peking with a stipend of six thousand. Sir John Pope Hennessy's name is also mentioned, and it is said that his appointment has been solicited by the Chinese Government, a proceeding which would doubtless carry considerable weight. Sir John would probably succeed much better as a diplomatist than as a Governor. To be popular in the latter capacity he would have to commence by adjusting his propensity to treat natives like human beings, whereas that very disposition might become a powerful element of success in a diplomatic career. His nomination would assuredly be hailed with acclamation by the Chinese, and might have the effect of considerably strengthening England's position in the Middle Kingdom. But if, on the other hand, the sufferings of foreign residents in the Far East were registered, almost every vote would be cast for Sir Harry Parkes; and it must be confessed that, having regard to the restless and uncertain mood China seems to be developing, the guardianship of British interests could not be entrusted to better hands than those of the able, energetic, and resolute official whose name occupies such a prominent place in the recent history of China and Japan.

ONE of the largest funeral corteges seen in Hongkong for many years followed the body of the unfortunate young midshipman of the *Audacious*, Mr. Peyton Blackston, from the Royal Naval Hospital to the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon (April 1st). Shortly after 4 o'clock the procession was formed at the Hospital, a firing party of blue jackets from the flag-ship, with arms reversed, leading the way, closely followed by the band of the *Audacious*, playing the "Dead March in Sol." The coffin, a very handsome one with massive silver fittings and a silver plate with the name, rank and age of the deceased, mounted on a gun carriage drawn by blue jackets, and covered by several floral wreaths and the Union Jack. The carriage was surrounded by the midshipmen of the *Audacious*—mess-mates of poor Blackston—and was followed by a numerous body of naval officers, in full uniform, from all Her Majesty's ships in harbour. Amongst them were noticed Commander C.M.D. Deputy Inspector-General, Gordon M.D. Captain Tracey of the *Audacious*, Captain Brackenbury of the *Thales*, and several other commanders. Admiral Willes who was confined to his room through indisposition was represented by his flag lieutenant, Mr. E. B. Lovett. The military turned out in force, Major General Sargent, C.B. attended by his aide-de-camp, Major Harrison of "The Buffs," and a good many officers of the Garrison being present. The rank and file of both military and naval services were strongly represented. There were also great numbers of civilians, including the Hon. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON and several of our leading residents. On reaching the cemetery the coffin was carried by a half a dozen sturdy sailors to the Chapel, where the usual burial service was impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Happer, chaplain of the *Audacious*. The procession was then re-formed and the body conveyed to the cemetery. A number of wreaths and flowers were placed on the coffin as it was being lowered into the grave, and the coffin was then covered by a flag party from the flag-ship.

